

WILSON NOTE TO BERLIN ASSERTS HUMAN RIGHTS

Legality of Sinking of Steamer Lusitania Flatly Denied by United States.

ORIGINAL DEMANDS RENEWED

Precautions Insisted Upon and Right of Americans to Travel Seas Lawfully, Declared, Notwithstanding Warnings.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania follows:

"The Secretary of State ad interim to the American Ambassador to Berlin: Department of State, Washington, June 9, 1915.—American Ambassador, Berlin: You are instructed to deliver textually the following note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"In compliance with Your Excellency's request, I did not fail to transmit to my Government, immediately upon their receipt, your note of May 28 in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions, so far as reached by the imperial German government, concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight.

Principle of Freedom Recognized.
"I am now instructed by my Government to communicate the following in reply:

"The Government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulfight, of the principle of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships and the frank willingness of the imperial government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the Government of the United States will in due course lay before the imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

"With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the Government of the United States is surprised to find the imperial German government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect to the safety to the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel has ceased her attempt to escape when torpedoed. These are not new circumstances. They have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of naval warfare, and the Government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew.

"The Government of the United States, however, does not understand that the imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

"Your Excellency's note, in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, adverts at some length to certain information which the imperial German government has received with regard to the character and outfit of that vessel, and your Excellency expresses the fear that this information may not have been brought to the attention of the Government of the United States.

"It is stated in the note that the Lusitania was undoubtedly equipped with masked guns, supplied with trained gunners and special ammunition, transporting troops from Canada, carrying a cargo not permitted under the laws of the United States to a vessel also carrying passengers, and serving, in virtual effect, as an auxiliary to the naval forces of Great Britain. Fortunately these are matters concerning which the Government of the United States is in a position to give the imperial German government official information. Of the facts alleged in Your Excellency's note, if true, the Government of the United States would have been bound to take official cognizance in performing its recognized duty as a neutral power and in enforcing its national laws.

"It was its duty to see to it that the Lusitania was not armed for offensive action, that she was not serv-

ing as a transport, that she did not carry a cargo prohibited by the statutes of the United States, and that if, in fact, she was a naval vessel of Great Britain she should not receive clearance as a merchantman, and it performed that duty and enforced its statutes with scrupulous vigilance through its regularly constituted officials. It is able, therefore, to assure the imperial German government that it has been misinformed.

"If the imperial German government should deem itself to be in possession of convincing evidence that the officials of the Government of the United States did not perform these duties with thoroughness, the Government of the United States sincerely hopes that it will submit that evidence for consideration.

Contentions Held Irrelevant.
"Whatever may be the contentions of the imperial German government regarding the carriage of contraband of war on board the Lusitania, or regarding the explosion of that material by torpedo, it need only be said that, in the view of this Government, the contentions are irrelevant to the question of the legality of the methods used by the German naval authorities in sinking that vessel.

"But the sinking of passenger ships involves principles of humanity which throw into the background any special circumstances of detail that may be thought to affect the cases—principles which lift it, as the imperial government will no doubt be quick to recognize and acknowledge, out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or international controversy. Whatever be the facts regarding the Lusitania, the principal fact is that a conveyance for passengers and carrying more than 1000 souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or a warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

Duty Owed to Humanity.

"The fact that more than 100 American citizens were among those who perished made it the duty of the Government of the United States to speak of these things, and once more, with solemn emphasis, to call the attention of the imperial German government to the grave responsibility which the Government of the United States conceives that it has incurred in this tragic occurrence and to the indisputable principle upon which that responsibility rests. The Government of the United States is contending for something much greater than mere rights of property or privileges of commerce. It is contending for nothing less high and sacred than the rights of humanity, which every government honors itself in respecting and which no government is justified in resigning on behalf of those under its care and authority. Only her actual resistance to capture or refusal to stop when ordered to do so for the purpose of visit could have afforded the commander of the submarine any justification for so much as putting the lives of those on board the ship in jeopardy. This principle the Government of the United States understands the explicit instructions issued on August 3, 1914, by the imperial German Admiralty to its commanders at sea to have recognized and embodied, as do the naval codes of all other nations, and upon it every traveler and seaman had a right to depend. It is upon this principle of humanity, as well as upon the law founded upon this principle, that the United States must stand.

"The Government of the United States is happy to observe that Your Excellency's note closes with the intimation that the imperial German government is willing, now as before, to accept the good offices of the United States in an attempt to come to an understanding with the government of Great Britain, by which the character and conditions of the war upon the sea may be changed. The Government of the United States would consider it a privilege thus to serve its friends and the world. It stands ready at any time to convey to either government any intimation or suggestion the other may be willing to have it convey, and cordially invites the imperial German government to make use of its services in this way at its convenience. The whole world is concerned in anything that may bring about even a partial accommodation of interests or in any way mitigate the terrors of the present distressing conflict.

"In the meantime, whatever arrangement may happily be made between the parties to the war, and whatever may be in the opinion of the imperial German government have been the provocation or the circumstantial justification for the past acts of its commanders at sea, the Government of the United States confidently looks to see the justice and humanity of the government of Germany vindicated in all cases where Americans have been wronged or their rights as neutrals invaded.

"The Government of the United States therefore very earnestly and very solemnly renews the representation of its note transmitted to the imperial German government on the 15th of May and relies in these representations upon the principles of humanity, the universally recognized understandings of international law and the ancient friendship of the German nation.

Rights of Americans Reasserted.
"The Government of the United States cannot admit that the proclamation of a war zone from which neutral ships have been warned to

OREGON NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST

Highway Paving Tangle Settled.

Salem—Informed that the Columbia County court and the Consolidated Construction company has reached an agreement that the company be paid \$65,000 for work on Columbia Highway, the State Highway commission gave the county permission to reduce its appropriation for roads this year from \$40,000 to \$35,000.

Henry L. Bowly, when state highway engineer, estimated the amount due the company at \$54,500, so various statements that the prospective settlement would be a vindication of that official are proved to have been groundless by the county allowing the company \$10,500 more than he recommended be paid.

The commission's reason for permitting the county to reduce its appropriation \$5000 was that it had reduced the state appropriation of \$60,000 recommended by Major Bowly to \$50,000, the county appropriation having been made on the belief that it would be allowed the amount recommended by the engineer from the state.

Commission Aides Named.

Salem—State Insurance Commissioner Wills announces that James P. Moffett, of Portland, chairman of the committee on fire insurance on the Code commission appointed by Governor Withycombe, had named the following to act with him in preparing a fire insurance bill for submission to the next legislature.

F. E. Beach, representing the Oregon domestic fire insurance companies; John H. Burgard, representing the general agencies in Oregon; Harvey O'Bryan, representing the Salem salesmen agencies; W. A. Williams, representing Eastern insurance companies; Chester Deering, representing special agents, and J. C. Vezzie, who will be the attorney for the committee.

A meeting of the committee will be called in a few days to consider a standard policy form, rates and the suggestion for a state fire marshal.

Boat to Coquille Planned.

Marshfield—John R. McGee, owner of the Riverton coal mine on the Coquille river, has asked merchants on the Coquille river to guarantee him freight shipments coming out of Portland and promises to charter a 300-ton vessel to ply between Portland and the Coquille river. Mr. McGee recently returned from Portland, where he secured contracts with coal dealers to handle 200 tons of coal weekly and received assurances from the Portland Chamber of Commerce of 200 tons of freight for each return trip, providing merchants on the Coquille favored the new service.

It is Mr. McGee's intention to give weekly service between Riverton and Portland and if a market can be secured for 300 tons of coal each week, the northbound trips would be capacity cargoes.

Suit Aimed at Bond Sale.

Roseburg—A suit was filed in the Circuit court here to test the validity of the railroad bonding election held in Roseburg recently. The plaintiff is Harry Pearce, president of the Roseburg Commercial club, and the object is to restrain the mayor and recorder from issuing or selling the said bonds. The complaint is lengthy and covers in detail the legal procedure leading up to the bond election. Mr. Pearce is a booster for the railroad and the suit is a friendly one to determine the validity of the procedure.

keep away may be made to operate as in any degree an abbreviation of the rights of either of American shipmasters or of American citizens bound on lawful errands as passengers on merchant ships of belligerent nationality. It does not understand the imperial German government to question these rights. It understands it also to accept as established beyond question the principle that the lives of non-combatants cannot lawfully or rightfully be put in jeopardy by the capture or destruction of an unresisting merchantman and to recognize the obligation to take sufficient precaution to ascertain whether a suspected merchantman is in fact belligerent nationality or is in fact carrying contraband of war under a neutral flag.

"The Government of the United States therefore deems it reasonable to expect that the imperial German government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American lives and American ships and asks for assurances that this will be done.

"ROBERT LANSING,
"Secretary of State ad Interim."

Growing Filberts in Oregon.

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis—Although filbert growing in Oregon is still in the experimental stage, there have been good results in several instances. This was to be expected, since wild hazelnuts grow in Western Oregon, and the same conditions are required in the main for the production of the filbert. Professor C. I. Lewis calls attention to the fact that filbert-growing on the experiment station farms at Corvallis is quite satisfactory up to this time and promising for the future, although nothing definite regarding the success of the industry under Oregon conditions can be published now.

"For the past two years," says Professor Lewis, "three of the six-year-old trees on the station grounds have borne at the rate of 1,000 pounds of nuts per acre, the varieties being Barcelona, DuChilly and d'Alger. Other varieties which are being tried out are Daviana, Kentham Cob, Cob Filbert, Nottingham, and Hall das Gentes. Some of the varieties bore a few nuts the second season from planting, and all of them bore some the third season, although it was not until the fourth year that anything like a commercial crop was harvested from any of the varieties.

"There are two possible drawbacks to filbert culture. One is the squirrels. If one is planting the nuts, he will have to watch the squirrels closely in the fall or it will not be necessary to hire help to harvest the crop. The second possible drawback is the blight, a disease that was said to be serious in years past. The plant pathologists at this station are working on this disease at the present time and seem to feel somewhat encouraged. The filbert is a nut which will sell readily and probably will be very profitable. One will simply have to run the chance of blight for the time being, and can probably guard against the squirrels by taking a few precautions.

"The propagation of filberts by nuts is not recommended; the seedlings show too wide a range of variation to warrant this practice. The best plan is to obtain one-year old or two-year old trees from a nursery. Any one of the leading nursery firms of the Northwest can probably furnish all the common varieties of filberts.

"The filbert is usually propagated by means of hard wood cuttings. Cuttings from six to eight inches are made late in September or early in October, tied in bunches of twenty-five to fifty, and packed in moist sand or sawdust, where they remain during the winter. By spring the lower ends will usually be calloused over, and when the ground is still damp they are lined out in the nursery row, and the top of the cutting coming at about the surface of the ground.

"During the winter the cuttings should not be in a place where water collects or where it is too wet, but simply kept moist and cool. Of course, the cuttings are made of last season's growth, just as the cuttings of grapes, currants or gooseberries. In fact, both the method of making the cuttings and treatment which the filbert should receive is practically identical with that employed for these other fruits.

"Filberts may be planted from ten to fifteen feet apart."

Newberg Wins \$50,000.

Newberg—The members of the Friends' denomination here are occupied this week with the yearly meeting of Friends, with a large attendance from Oregon, Idaho and Washington. It was announced early in the session that the fund for Newberg College, to which James J. Hill promised \$50,000, had reached the required amount to make Mr. Hill's gift a certainty. He promised the donation on condition that the remainder of a \$100,000 endowment be raised.

One of the prominent speakers at the meeting of Friends is B. Willey Beede, of the Kennedy School of Missions, of Hartford, Conn., Theological School, who has made daily addresses on the subject of missions maintained by the Friends in many parts of the country. At a special temperance meeting an address was made by Rev. Charles M. Lascault, of Haviland, Kan.

The subjects calling for general discussion thus far have been "Evangelistic and Church Extension Work," "Literature," "Temperance," "Education," and "Systematic Giving." The exercises have been interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

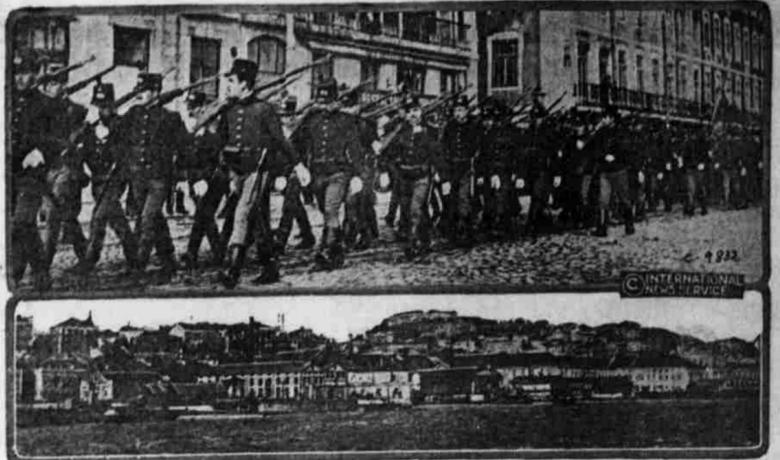
Oregon Beats All at Fair.

San Francisco—Oregon has set a record in the number of prizes and the state and its individual exhibitors have carried off at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Most of them have been in the departments of horticulture and agriculture.

In both of these fields the state has won a grand prize. In addition to these, individual exhibitors have been awarded three medals of honor, 23 gold medals, 69 silver medals and 89 bronze medals. Among the awards was the grand prize for forage.

Geology Professor to Begin Survey, University of Oregon, Eugene—Graham J. Mitchell, assistant professor of geology at the university, has gone to Curry county, where he will pass three months surveying and mapping the mineral resources of a hitherto unsurveyed tract in the southwest corner of the state.

REVOLUTION IN REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL



Below, a view of the city of Lisbon which was bombarded by the revolutionists from a warship in the Tagus, whence this picture was taken. Above, a regiment of Portuguese infantry marching through the streets of the capital.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL MEN IN AMERICA



Eighteen leaders in commercial life in China are now touring the United States and are being entertained lavishly wherever they stop. The photograph shows Collector of the Port Davis at San Francisco extending greetings on behalf of President Wilson to Chang Chen Hsu, chairman of the party.

ALFRED VANDERBILT'S SON



Little Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Jr., whose father was one of the victims of the Lusitania disaster, will share in the fortune of between \$50,000,000 and \$70,000,000 left by his parent. The lad's mother was Miss Margaret Emerson of Baltimore. He is not yet three years old.

Cottonseed Meal a Good Food. Cottonseed meal as a human food is being urged by Dr. G. S. Fraps, state chemist and chemist to the experiment station at the agricultural and mechanical college. Cottonseed meal is urged as a substitute, not for flour, but for meat, providing the same elements necessary for the proper support and development of the human system as does meat.

"Cottonseed meal flour is now being used extensively in Texas, and in view of the high price of meat and the general financial condition of the people of the state, this flour should come into a much wider use," says Doctor Fraps. "It is palatable, and if eaten in the proper ration, makes an excellent substitute for meat."

From John Smith's Diary. Noting that each shyppe brot to our shores nothing butte menne, we resolved to byrge over some suitable wyves from England, thatte ye new nation mighte notte be a stagg nation. Ye expense for these wyves we decided to lette ye husband provide accordinge to hys substance, thereby makinge itte a doctation.—Judge.

ITALIAN GENERALS GETTING READY



Generals di Mayo and Peruchette of the Italian army inspecting an aviation station on the Austrian frontier.

JAPAN AFTER GERMAN TOY TRADE



Japanese manufacturers are making a determined effort to obtain as much as possible of the trade formerly held by Germany. Some time ago the government made a display of German toys that sold well in America, and the Japanese have turned their attention to duplicating these articles. The picture shows a Tokyo toymaker manufacturing dolls for the American market.